COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING ANGINA

This application claims priority to United States Provisional Application No. 60/457,907 filed on March 27, 2003 entitled METHODS OF TREATING ANGINA the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein.

BACKGROUND

It is estimated that 6,600,000 people in the United States suffer from angina, and an estimated 400,000 new cases of stable angina occur each year. (Framingham Heart Study, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute).

β-adrenergic-blocking agents are widely used for the prophylaxis of angina. However, these blocking agents have not generally been shown to be effective for acute uses such as the management of an angina attack. Once an attack has commenced, the treatment of choice is normally nitroglycerin. Therefore, to avoid attacks, one treatment course for individuals subject to angina involves the daily administration of a prophylactic dosage of a β-adrenergic-blocking agent such as propranolol. Although this has been shown effective in reducing the frequency of angina attacks in humans, it has the drawback of virtually constant drug therapy. Some patients do exhibit adverse reactions to β-adrenergic-blocking agents. In particular, at the high dosage levels utilized for prevention of angina, side effects such as bradycardia, hypotension and dizziness can be encountered. Furthermore, patients who are pregnant, suffer hepatic impairment or have bronchitis or emphysema can only undergo the constant drug exposure under closely monitored conditions, if at all. Therefore, there remains a need for other methods of treating patients suffering from angina.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention includes a method of treating angina in a mammal that includes administering a therapeutically effective amount of at least one of pyridoxal-5'-phosphate, pyridoxic acid, pyridoxal, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal, 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal-4,5-aminal, pyridoxine phosphonate analogues, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, or pharmaceutical compositions thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates glucose oxidation rates in rat hearts treated with saline, DCA, and P5P.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The recitation of numerical ranges by endpoints includes all numbers and fractions subsumed within that range (e.g. 1 to 5 includes 1, 1.5, 2, 2.75, 3, 3.80, 4, and 5 for example).

All numbers and fractions thereof are presumed to be modified by the term "about."

It is to be understood that "a," "an," and "the" include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise. Thus, for example, reference to a composition containing "a compound" includes a mixture of two or more compounds.

Some of the compounds described herein contain one or more asymmetric centers and may thus give rise to enantiomers, diastereomers, and other stereoisomeric forms which may be defined in terms of absolute stereochemistry as (R)- or (S)-. The present invention is meant to include all such possible diastereomers and enantiomers as well as their racemic and optically pure forms. Optically active (R)- and (S)- isomers may be prepared using chiral synthons or chiral reagents, or resolved using conventional techniques. When the compounds described herein contain olefinic double bonds or other centers of geometric asymmetry, and unless specified otherwise, it is intended that the compounds include both E and A geometric isomers. Likewise all tautomeric forms are intended to be included.

The invention is directed to methods of treating angina in a mammal by administering a therapeutically effective amount of pyridoxal-5'-phosphate (also referred to herein as either PLP or P5P), pyridoxal, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal, 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal-4,5-aminal, pyridoxine phosphonate analogues, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, or a pharmaceutical composition thereof.

As used herein, the phrase "treating angina" includes but is not limited to, reducing or relieving the symptoms of an angina attack, reducing the frequency of

angina attack, altering the symptoms of an angina attack, delaying the onset of an angina attack, and reducing the duration of angina attack.

Methods of the invention can be utilized to treat angina pectoris, stress induced angina, stable angina, unstable angina, or Prinzmetal's angina

Angina pectoris results when myocardial oxygen demand is increased to levels that cannot be met through increased coronary blood flow. It usually results because of stenotic atherosclerotic lesions in one or more of the epicardial coronary vessels. Accordingly, angina is typically brought on by physical exertion or emotional stress. Most patients with stable angina can identify specific activities or situations that will predictably elicit the discomfort; walking up an incline or hurrying are common examples. Some variability in the effort threshold is not uncommon. Activity done in cold weather, after meals or early in the morning may also be more likely to evoke angina. Some patients report that activity with their arms above their heads is more likely to produce the discomfort. The variable effort threshold for angina in some patients suggests that dynamic alterations in coronary blood flow (eg, because of an intermittent increase in coronary vasomotor tone) contribute to fixed atherosclerotic stenosis in limiting blood flow. Episodes of stable angina usually begin gradually and last about 2 to about 10 minutes. Discomfort is usually relieved promptly by rest or sublingual nitroglycerin.

The symptoms of angina pectoris are typically described as a substernal chest discomfort perceived as a tightness, heaviness, pressure, or a burning sensation. It is characteristically nonfocal, i.e., the patient cannot indicate the location with one finger. The discomfort may radiate to the left shoulder or the arms, or to the neck and jaw. Some patients describe their angina in more atypical terms, such as sharp, a "gas pain", discomfort only in the jaw, teeth, forearms, or back, or discomfort beginning in the epigastric region and radiating up into the chest. Other patients describe it as shortness of breath with no definite discomfort, a symptom called angina-equivalent dyspnea.

Stress-induced angina also occurs in some patients with severe aortic valvular stenosis, left ventricular hypertrophy, or pulmonary arterial hypertension in the absence of significant coronary artery stenoses. In these situations, even normal coronary blood flow may be inadequate to meet the heightened myocardial oxygen demand. Angina may also develop in persons with very dilated left ventricles,

particularly when accompanied by reduced diastolic coronary perfusion pressure, as in advanced aortic regurgitation.

Angina pectoris that has recently progressed or spontaneously increased in severity, frequency, or duration--particularly if accompanied by rest pain--is considered unstable angina. Patients with the recent onset of angina, particularly if it occurs at low levels of activity or at rest, are also included in this category. Most unstable angina patients have underlying obstructive coronary disease; the unpredictable onset of symptoms or conversion from a stable to an unstable pattern usually results from atherosclerotic plaque fissuring with superimposed platelet--or fibrin-rich thrombi. An unstable pattern can also be precipitated by extracoronary factors (secondary unstable angina). Severe anemia or carbon monoxide exposure, for example, limits the capacity of the blood to carry or release oxygen and can result in angina under conditions that a patient with coronary disease might otherwise tolerate well. Uncontrolled systemic arterial hypertension, rapid dysrhythmias, or hypoxemia due to pulmonary disease can also provoke angina pectoris, as can hyperthyroidism.

Prinzmetal's angina is similar in character and location to stable angina and often responds to nitroglycerin. It characteristically occurs at rest, however, without obvious provocation or a preceding increase in heart rate or blood pressure. These features are explained by its underlying mechanism: transient coronary artery spasm. Often, the episodes occur in the early morning. Some patients with Prinzmetal's angina report other vasomotor-related symptoms such as migraine headache or Raynaud's phenomenon. (Textbook of Internal Medicine, Third Edition, pages 316-317 (1997).

As used herein mammals include, but are not limited to humans.

A "therapeutically effective amount" as used herein includes a prophylactic amount, for example, an amount effective for preventing the occurrence of an angina attack. For example, a therapeutically effective amount includes an amount suitable for reducing or relieving the symptoms of an angina attack. Moreover, a therapeutically effective amount includes an amount suitable for decreasing the frequency of occurrence of angina attacks. A therapeutically effective amount also includes an amount suitable to alter the symptoms of an angina attack. A therapeutically effective amount also includes an amount suitable to delay the onset

of an angina attack. An amount effective to reduce the duration of an angina attack can also be considered a therapeutically effective amount.

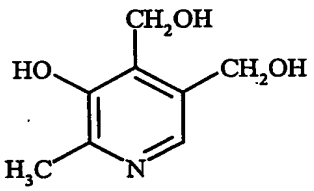
A therapeutic compound can be administered, for example, after an angina attack has occurred. In an alternative embodiment, a composition of the invention can be administered before or during the occurrence of an angina attack.

Therapeutic Compounds Suitable for Use in Methods of the Invention

Methods of the invention include administration of a therapeutically effective amount of a compound including any one or more of pyridoxal-5'-phosphate, pyridoxal, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal, 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal-4,5-aminal, pyridoxine phosphonate analogues, pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, or pharmaceutical compositions thereof.

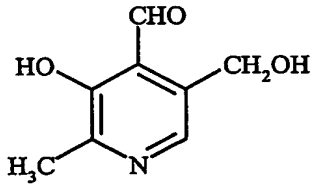
In one embodiment, a therapeutic compound includes any one or more of pyridoxal-5'-phosphate, pyridoxal, pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Pyridoxal-5'-phosphate (PLP), an end product of vitamin B_6 metabolism, plays a vital role in mammalian health. Vitamin B_6 typically refers to pyridoxine, which is chemically known as 2-methyl-3-hydroxy-4,5-di(hydroxymethyl)pyridine and is represented by formula I:



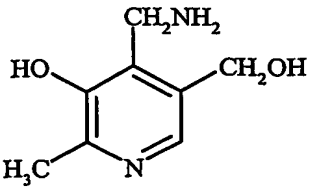
(I)

Yet two additional compounds, pyridoxal (formula II)



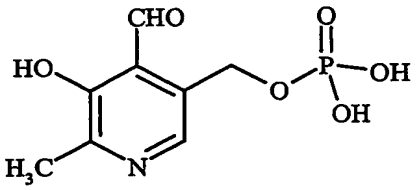
(II)

and pyridoxamine (formula III)



(III),

are also referred to as vitamin B_6. All three compounds serve as precursors to pyridoxal-5'-phosphate (PLP), which is chemically known as 3-hydroxy-2-methyl-5-[(phosphonooxy) methyl]-4-pyridine-carboxaldehyde and is represented by formula IV:



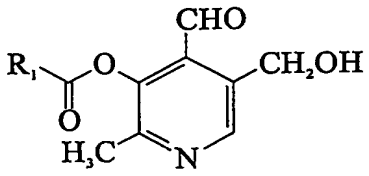
(IV)

PLP is a metabolite of vitamin B_6 inside cells and in blood plasma. Mammals cannot synthesize PLP *de novo* and must rely on dietary sources of precursors such as pyridoxine, pyridoxal, and pyridoxamine, which are metabolized to PLP. For instance, mammals produce PLP by phosphorylating pyridoxine by action of pyridoxal kinase and then oxidizing the phosphorylated product.

PLP is a regulator of biological processes and a cofactor in more than 100 enzymatic reactions. It has been shown to be an antagonist of a purinergic receptor, thereby affecting ATP binding; it has been implicated in modulation of platelet aggregation; it is an inhibitor of certain phosphatase enzymes; and it has been implicated in the control of gene transcription. PLP is also a coenzyme in certain enzyme-catalyzed processes, for example, in glycogenolysis at the glycogen phosphorylase level, in the malate asparatate shuttle involving glycolysis and glycogenolysis at the transamination level, and in homocysteine metabolism. In previous patents (US 6,051,587 and US 6,043,259 which are incorporated by reference herein) the role of pyridoxal-5'-phosphate, and its precursors pyridoxal and pyridoxine (vitamin B_6), in mediating cardiovascular health and in treating cardiovascular related diseases has been disclosed.

Therapeutic compounds include esters of pyridoxic acid and pyridoxic acid4,5-lactone.

Therapeutic compounds also include any one or more of the 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal represented by formula V:

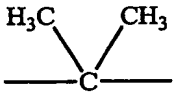


(V)

where

R_1 is alkyl, or alkenyl, in which alkyl or alkenyl can be interrupted by nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, and can be unsubstituted or substituted at the terminal carbon with hydroxy, alkoxy, alkanoyloxy, alkanoyloxyaryl, alkoxyalkanoyl, alkoxycarbonyl; or R1 is dialkylcarbamoyloxy; alkoxy; dialkylamino; alkanoyloxy; alkanoyloxyaryl; alkoxyalkanoyl; alkoxycarbonyl; dialkylcarbamoyloxy; or R1 is aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, or aralkyl, in which aryl can be substituted by alkyl, alkoxy, amino, hydroxy, halo, nitro, or alkanoyloxy;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The term "alkyl" includes a straight or branched saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon radicals, such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl (1-methylethyl),  , butyl, *tert*-butyl (1,1-dimethylethyl), and the like.

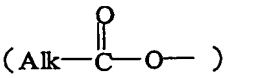
The term "alkenyl" includes an unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon chain having from 2 to 8 carbon atoms, such as, for example, ethenyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, 1-butenyl, 2-methyl-1-propenyl, and the like.

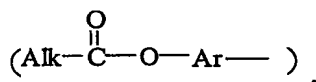
The above alkyl or alkenyl can optionally be interrupted in the chain by a heteroatom, such as, for example, a nitrogen, sulfur, or oxygen atom, forming an alkylaminoalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, or alkoxyalkyl, for example, methylaminoethyl, ethylthiopropyl, methoxymethyl, and the like.

The above alkyl or alkenyl can optionally be substituted at the terminal carbon by hydroxy, alkoxy, alkanoyloxyaryl, alkanoyloxy, alkoxyalkanoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, or dialkylcarbamoyloxy.

The term "alkoxy" (i.e. alkyl-O-) includes alkyl as defined above joined to an oxygen atom having preferably from 1 to 4 carbon atoms in a straight or branched chain, such as, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy (1-methylethoxy), butoxy, *tert*-butoxy (1,1-dimethylethoxy), and the like.

The term "dialkylamino" includes two alkyl groups as defined above joined to a nitrogen atom, in which alkyl has preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as, for example, dimethylamino, diethylamino, methylethylamino, methylpropylamino, diethylamino, and the like.

The term "alkanoyloxy" includes a group of the formula  . Examples of alkanoyloxy include methanoyloxy, ethanoyloxy, propanoyloxy, and the like. Examples of alkyl substituted at the terminal carbon by alkanoyloxy include 1-ethanoyloxy-1-methylethyl, propanoyloxy-1-methylethyl, and the like.

The term "alkanoyloxyaryl" includes a group of the formula  . Examples of alkanoyloxyaryl include methanoyloxyphenyl, ethanoyloxyphenyl, propanoyloxyphenyl, and the like.

The term "aryl" refers to unsaturated aromatic carbocyclic radicals having a single ring, such as phenyl, or multiple condensed rings, such as naphthyl or anthryl. The term "aryl" also includes substituted aryl comprising aryl substituted on a ring by, for example, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, amino, hydroxy, phenyl, nitro, halo, carboxyalkyl or alkanoyloxy. Aryl groups include, for example, phenyl, naphthyl, anthryl, biphenyl, methoxyphenyl, halophenyl, and the like.

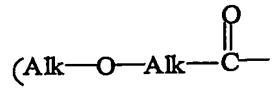
The term "aryloxy" (i.e. aryl-O-) includes aryl having an oxygen atom bonded to an aromatic ring, such as, for example, phenoxy and naphthoxy.

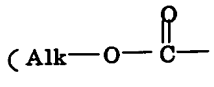
The term "arylthio" (i.e. aryl-S-) includes aryl having a sulfur atom bonded to an aromatic ring, such as, for example, phenylthio and naphthylthio..

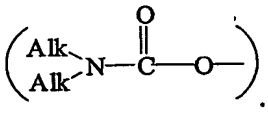
The term "aralkyl" refers to an aryl radical defined as above substituted with an alkyl radical as defined above (e.g. aryl-alkyl-). Aralkyl groups include, for example, phenethyl, benzyl, and naphthylmethyl..

Aryl from any of aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, aralkyl, and alkanoyloxyaryl can be unsubstituted or can be substituted on a ring by, for example, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy,

amino, hydroxy, nitro, halo, or alkanoyloxy. Examples of substituted aryl include toluyl, methoxyphenyl, ethylphenyl, and the like.

The term "alkoxyalkanoyl" includes a group of the formula  . Examples of alkoxyalkanoyl include (2-acetoxy-2-methyl)propanyl, 3-ethoxy-3-propanoyl, 3-methoxy-2-propanoyl, and the like.

The term "alkoxycarbonyl" includes a group of the formula  . Examples of alkoxycarbonyl include methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, and the like.

The term "dialkylcarbamoyloxy" includes a group of the formula  . Examples of dialkylcarbamoyloxy include dimethylamino-methanoyloxy, 1-ethyl-1-methylaminomethanoyloxy, and the like. Examples of alkyl substituted at the terminal carbon by alkanoyloxy include dimethylamino-1-methylethyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylaminomethanoyloxy-1-methylethyl, and the like.

The term "halo" includes bromo, chloro, and fluoro.

In the embodiment R_1 includes toluyl, naphthyl, phenyl, phenoxy, dimethylamino, 2,2-dimethylethyl, ethoxy, (2-acetoxy-2-methyl)propanyl, 1-ethanoyloxy-1-methylethyl, *tert*-butyl, acetylsalicyl, and ethanoyloxyphenyl for example.

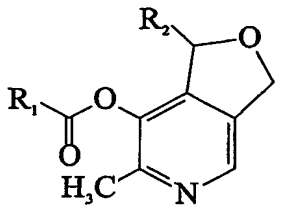
In another embodiment R_1 groups for compounds of formula V are toluyl or naphthyl. Such

R_1 groups when joined with a carbonyl group form an acyl group  which can include toluoyl or β-naphthoyl for example. Of the toluoyl group, the *p*-isomer is the substituent in one embodiment.

Examples of 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal include, but are not limited to, 2-methyl-3-toluoyloxy-4-formyl-5-hydroxymethylpyridine and 2-methyl-β-naphthoyloxy-4-formyl-5-hydroxymethylpyridine.

Examples of compounds of formula V and methods of synthesizing those compounds are described in U.S. Patent No. 6,339,085, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Therapeutic compounds also include any one or more of the 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal-4,5-aminal represented by formula VI:



(VI)

where

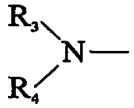
R_1 is alkyl, or alkenyl, in which alkyl or alkenyl can be interrupted by nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur, and can be unsubstituted or substituted at the terminal carbon with hydroxy, alkoxy, alkanoyloxy, alkanoyloxyaryl, alkoxyalkanoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, or dialkylcarbamoyloxy; R_1 is alkoxy; dialkylamino; alkanoyloxy; alkanoyloxyaryl; alkoxyalkanoyl; alkoxycarbonyl; dialkylcarbamoyloxy; R_1 is aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, or aralkyl, in which aryl can be substituted by alkyl, alkoxy, amino, hydroxy, halo, nitro, or alkanoyloxy;

R_2 is a secondary amino group;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The terms "alkyl," "alkenyl," "alkoxy," "dialkylamino," "alkanoyloxy," "alkanoyloxyaryl," "alkoxyalkanoyl," "alkoxycarbonyl," "dialkylcarbamoyloxy," "halo," "aryl," "aryloxy," "arylthio," and "aralkyl" are as defined above for formula V.

The term "secondary amino" group includes a group of formula VII:



(VII)

derived from a secondary amine R_3R_4NH, in which R_3 and R_4 are each independently alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or, when R_3 and R_4 are taken together,

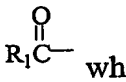
may form a ring with the nitrogen atom and which may be interrupted by a heteroatom, such as, for example, a nitrogen, sulfur, or oxygen atom. The terms "alkyl," "alkenyl," and "aryl" are used as defined above in forming secondary amino groups such as, for example, dimethylamino, methylethylamino, diethylamino, dialkylamino, phenylmethylamino, diphenylamino, and the like.

The term "cycloalkyl" refers to a saturated hydrocarbon having from 3 to 8 carbon atoms, preferably 3 to 6 carbon atoms, such as, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and the like.

When R_3 and R_4 are taken together to form a ring with the nitrogen atom, a cyclic secondary amino group, such as, for example, piperidino, can be formed. When the cyclic secondary amino group is interrupted with a heteroatom, a group such as, for example, piperazino or morpholino can be formed.

In one embodiment R_1 groups include toluyl, naphthyl, phenyl, phenoxy, dimethylamino, 2,2-dimethylethyl, ethoxy, (2-acetoxy-2-methyl)propanyl, 1-ethanoyloxy-1-methylethyl, *tert*-butyl, acetylsalicyl, and ethanoyloxyphenyl for example.

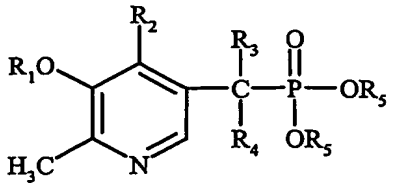
In another embodiment R_1 groups can include toluyl, e.g., *p*-toluyl, naphthyl, *tert*-butyl, dimethylamino, acetylphenyl, hydroxyphenyl, or alkoxy, e.g., methoxy.

Such R_1 groups when joined with a carbonyl group form an acyl group  which can include toluoyl, β-naphthoyl, pivaloyl, dimethylcarbamoyl, acetylsalicyloyl, salicyloyl, or alkoxycarbonyl. In another embodiment, R_2, the secondary amino group can be morpholino.

Examples of 3-acylated analogues of pyridoxal-4,5-aminal include, but are not limited to, 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-(*p*-toluoyloxy)-6-methylfuro(3,4-*c*)pyridine; 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-(β-naphthoyloxy)-6-methylfuro(3,4-*c*)pyridine; 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-pivaloyloxy-6-methylfuro(3,4-*c*)pyridine; 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-carbamoyloxy-6-methylfuro(3,4-*c*)pyridine; and 1-morpholino-1,3-dihydro-7-acetylsalicyloxy-6-methylfuro(3,4-*c*)pyridine.

Examples of compounds of formula VI and methods of synthesizing those compounds are described in U.S. Patent No. 6,339,085, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Therapeutic compounds include any one or more pyridoxal phosphonate analogues represented by the formula VIII:



(VIII)

where

R_1 is hydrogen or alkyl;

R_2 is –CHO, -CH_2OH, -CH_3, –CO_2R_6 in which R_6 is hydrogen, alkyl, or aryl; or R_2 is -CH_2.O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1;

R_3 is hydrogen and R_4 is hydroxy, halo, alkoxy, alkanoyloxy, alkylamino or arylamino; or

R_3 and R_4 are halo; and

R_5 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or –CO_2R_7 in which R_7 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

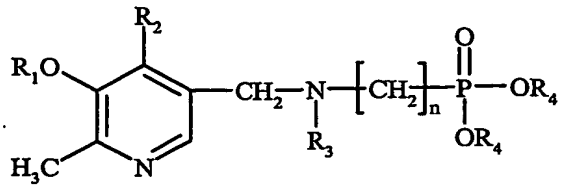
The terms "alkyl," "alkoxy," "alkanoyloxy," "halo," "aryl," and "aralkyl" are as defined above for formula V.

The term "alkylamino" refers to -NH-alkyl with alkyl as defined above. Alkylamino groups include those with 1-6 carbons in a straight or branched chain, such as, for example, methylamino, ethylamino, propylamino, and the like.

The term "arylamino" refers to -N-aryl with aryl as defined above. Arylamino includes -NH-phenyl, -NH-biphenyl, -NH-4-methoxyphenyl, and the like.

Examples of compounds of formula VIII include those where R_1 is hydrogen, or those where R_2 is -CH_2OH, or -CH_2.O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1, or those where R_3 is hydrogen and R_4 is F, MeO- or $CH_3C(O)O$-, or those where R_5 is alkyl or aralkyl. Additional examples of compounds of formula VIII include those where R_3 and R_4 are F, or those where R_5 is t-butyl or benzyl.

Therapeutic compounds further include any one or more pyridoxal phosphonate analogues represented by the formula IX:



(IX)

in which

R_1 is hydrogen or alkyl;

R_2 is –CHO, -CH_2OH, -CH_3 or –CO_2R_5 in which R_5 is hydrogen, alkyl, or aryl; or

R_2 is -CH_2-O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1;

R_3 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl;

R_4 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or –CO_2R_6 in which R_6 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl;

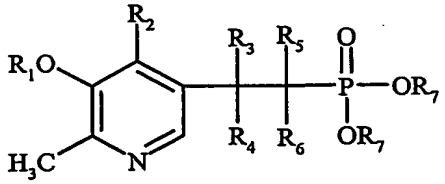
n is 1 to 6;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The terms "alkyl," "aryl," and "aralkyl" are as defined above for formula V.

Examples of compounds of formula IX include those where R_1 is hydrogen, or those where R_2 is -CH_2OH, or -CH_2-O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1, or those where R_3 is hydrogen, or those where R_4 is alkyl or hydrogen. Additional examples of compounds of formula IX include those where R_4 is ethyl.

Therapeutic compounds further include any one or more pyridoxal phosphonate analogues represented by the formula X:



(X)

in which

R_1 is hydrogen or alkyl;

R_2 is –CHO, -CH_2OH, -CH_3 or –CO_2R_8 in which R_8 is hydrogen, alkyl, or aryl; or

R_2 is -CH_2-O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1;

R_3 is hydrogen and R_4 is hydroxy, halo, alkoxy or alkanoyloxy; or

R_3 and R_4 can be taken together to form =O;

R_5 and R_6 are hydrogen; or

R_5 and R_6 are halo;

R_7 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, or –CO_2R_8 in which R_8 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, or aralkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The terms "alkyl," "alkoxy," "alkanoyloxy," "halo," "aryl," and "aralkyl" are as defined above for formula VI.

Examples of compounds of formula IX include those where R_1 is hydrogen, or those where R_2 is -CH_2OH, or -CH_2-O-alkyl- in which alkyl is covalently bonded to the oxygen at the 3-position instead of R_1, or those where R_3 and R_4 taken together form =O, or those where R_5 and R_6 are F, or those where R_7 is alkyl. Additional examples of compounds of formula IX include those where R_4 is OH or $CH_3C(O)O$-, those where R_7 is ethyl.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of formulas I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, or X include acid addition salts derived from nontoxic inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, nitric, phosphoric, sulfuric, hydrobromic, hydriodic, hydrofluoric, phosphorus, and the like, as well as the salts derived from nontoxic organic acids, such as aliphatic mono- and dicarboxylic acids, phenyl-substituted alkanoic acids, hydroxy alkanoic acids, alkanedioic acids, aromatic acids, aliphatic and aromatic sulfonic acids, etc. Such salts thus include sulfate, pyrosulfate, bisulfate, sulfite, bisulfite, nitrate, phosphate, monohydrogenphosphate, dihydrogenphosphate, metaphosphate, pyrophosphate, chloride, bromide, iodide, acetate, trifluoroacetate, propionate, caprylate, isobutyrate, oxalate, malonate, succinate, suberate, sebacate, fumarate, maleate, mandelate, benzoate, chlorobenzoate, methylbenzoate, dinitrobenzoate, phthalate, benzenesulfonate, toluenesulfonate, phenylacetate, citrate, lactate, maleate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, and the like. Also contemplated are salts of amino acids such as arginate and the

like and gluconate, galacturonate, n-methyl glutamine, etc. (see, e.g., Berge et al., *J. Pharmaceutical Science*, 66: 1-19 (1977)).

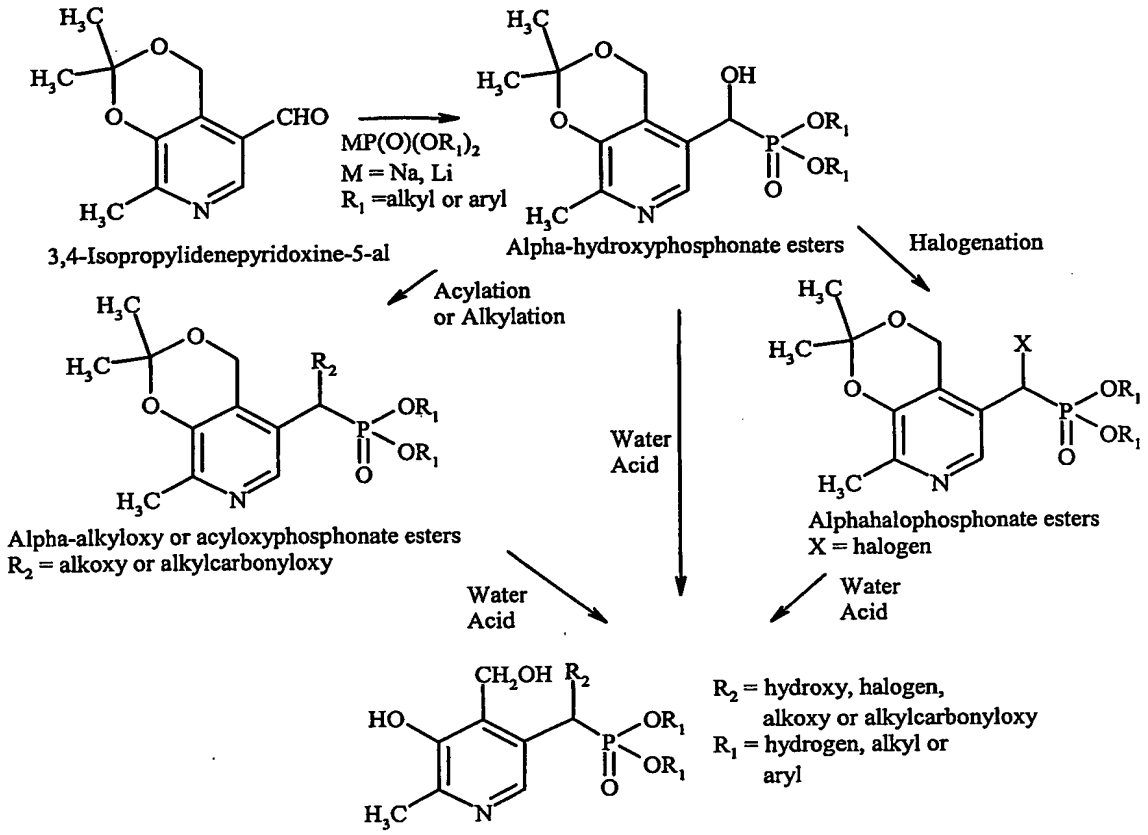
The salts of the basic compounds are prepared by contacting the free base form with a sufficient amount of a desired acid to produce the salt in the conventional manner. The free base form can be regenerated by contacting the salt form with a base and isolating the free base in the conventional manner. The free base forms differ from their respective salt forms somewhat in certain physical properties such as solubility in polar solvents, but otherwise the salts are equivalent to their respective free base for purposes of the present invention.

Pharmaceutically accepted salts of the compounds of formulas VIII, IX, and X include metals such as alkali and alkaline earth metals. Examples of metals used as cations are sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, and the like. Also included are heavy metal salts such as for example silver, zinc, cobalt, and cerium.

Syntheses

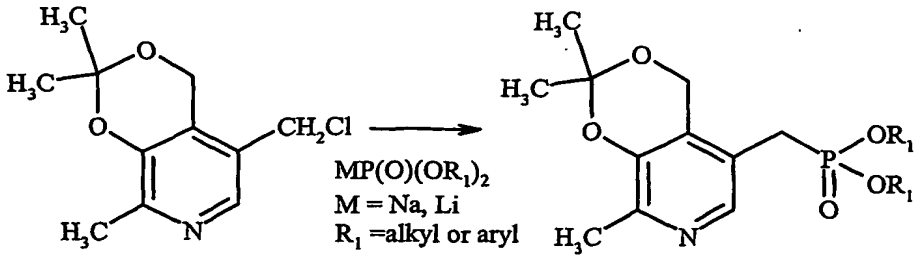
To prepare a compound of formula VIII, 3,4-isopropylidenepyridoxine-5-al can be treated with a phosphonating agent, such as, a metal salt of di-tert-butyl phosphite or dibenzyl phosphite or diphenyl phosphite, to give protected alpha-hydroxyphosphonates. The protected alpha-hydroxyphosphonates can be treated with an acylating agent in an aprotic solvent, such as acetic anhydride in pyridine, or with an alkylating agent, such as methyl iodide and sodium hydride in tetrahydrofuran (THF), to give alpha-alkylcarbonyloxy or alpha-alkyloxyphosphonates esters respectively.

Alternatively the protected alpha-hydroxyphosphonates can be treated with an agent to convert the hydroxyl group to a halogen, such as conversion to a fluoro group with DAST (diethylaminosulfurtrifluoride), to prepare the alpha-halophosphonate esters. The isopropylidene protecting group is removed from the fully protected alpha-substituted phosphonates by reacting them with water and an acid, such as 20% water in acetic acid, to prepare the pyridoxine-alpha-substituted phosphonate esters. The ester groups can be removed from the phosphonate groups of the pyridoxine-alpha-substituted phosphonate esters by further treating them with acid in water, such as 20% water in acetic acid, to give the corresponding phosphonic acids as can be seen in the following scheme.



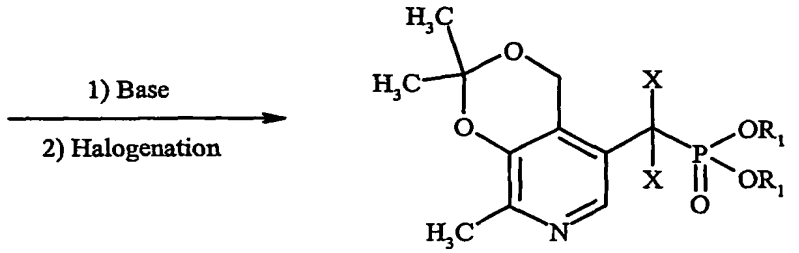
Pyridoxine-alpha-substituted phosphonate esters and acids

Alternatively, to prepare a compound of formula I, 3,4-isopropylidenepyridoxine-5-halide can be treated with a phosphonating agent, such as, a metal salt of di-tert-butyl phosphite or dibenzyl phosphite or diphenyl phosphite, to give protected phosphonates. The protected phosphonates are treated with a base, such as sodium hexamethyldisilazane (NaHMDS), and a halogenating agent, such as N-fluorobenzenesulfonimide (NFSi), to provide the dihalophosphonates as can be seen in the following scheme.



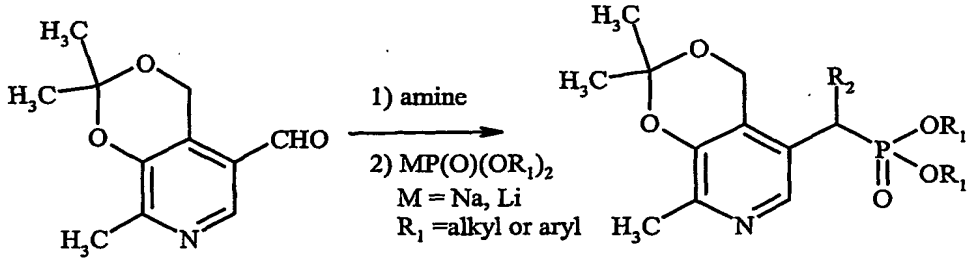
3,4-Isopropylidenepyridoxine-5-chloride

Phosphonate esters



Dihalophosphonate esters
X = halogen

Alternatively, to prepare a compound of formula VIII, 3,4-isopropylidenepyridoxine-5-al can be treated with an amine, such as p-methoxyaniline or p-aminobiphenyl, and a phosphonating agent, such as, a metal salt of di-tert-butyl phosphite, dibenzyl phosphite or diphenyl phosphite, to give protected aminophosphonates as can be seen in the following scheme.

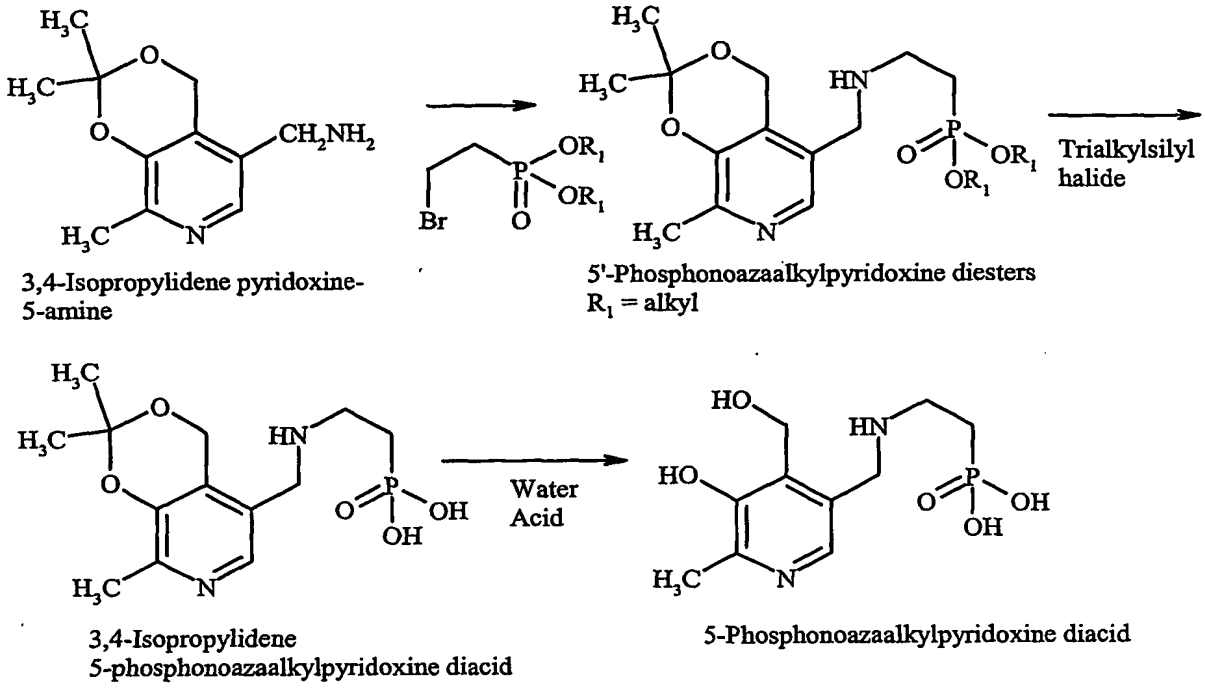


3,4-Isopropylidenepyridoxine-5-al

Aminophosphonates
R1 = alkyl or aryl
R_2 = N-alkyl or N-aryl

To prepare a compound of formula IX, 3,4-isopropylidenepyridoxine-5-amine can be used as a starting material. The amine is treated with a haloalkylphosphonate diester, such as diethyl bromomethylphosphonate, to give 5'-phosphonoazaalkylpyridine diesters. Reaction of the 3,4-isopropylidene-5'-phosphonoazaalkylpyridoxine diesters with a trialkylsilyl halide, such as trimethylsilyl bromide, in an aprotic solvent, such as acetonitrile, removes the ester

groups of the phosphonate diester to provide the corresponding free 3,4-isopropylidene-5'-phosphonoazaalkylpyridoxine diacid. The acetonide protecting group on the 3 and 4 position of the pyridoxine ring on the 3,4-isopropylidene-5'-phosphonoazaalkylpyridoxine diacid can be removed by reaction with acid and water, such as 20% water in acetic acid as can be seen in the following scheme.



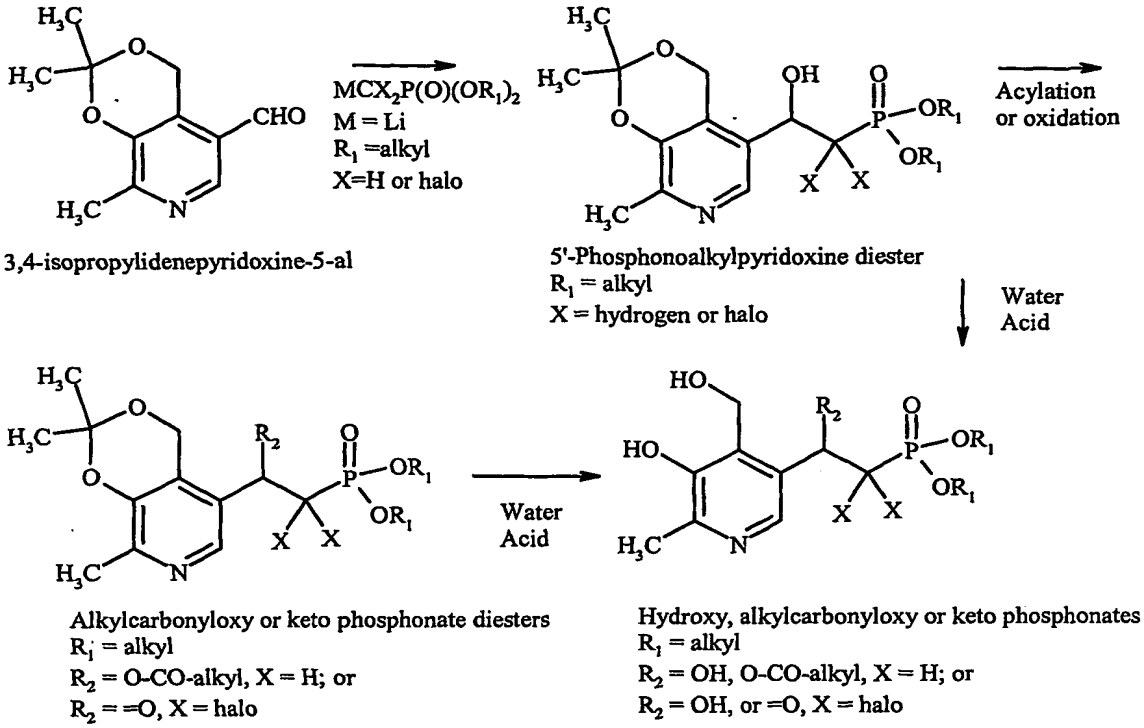
3,4-Isopropylidene pyridoxine-5-amine

5'-Phosphonoazaalkylpyridoxine diesters
R_1 = alkyl

3,4-Isopropylidene 5-phosphonoazaalkylpyridoxine diacid

5-Phosphonoazaalkylpyridoxine diacid

To prepare a compound of formula X, 3,4-isopropylidenepyridoxine-5-al can be reacted with a metal salt of a methyl, or dihalomethyl, phosphonate diester to produce 5'-phosphonoalkylpyridoxine diesters. The 5'-hydroxyl group of this product is acylated by an acylating agent, such as acetic anhydride in pyridine, to provide the corresponding O-acyl derivatives respectively, or oxidized to the keto functional group by an oxidizing agent, such as manganese dioxide. The blocking group at the 3 and 4 positions and the phosphonate ester groups of the hydroxy, alkylcarbonyloxy and keto phosphonate diesters are hydrolyzed by reaction with acid and water, such as 20% water in acetic acid, to provide the corresponding phosphonate diesters, without the blocking group at the 3 and 4 position. These reactions are illustrated in the following scheme.



3,4-isopropylidenepyridoxine-5-al

5'-Phosphonoalkylpyridoxine diester
R_1 = alkyl
X = hydrogen or halo

Alkylcarbonyloxy or keto phosphonate diesters
R_1 = alkyl
R_2 = O-CO-alkyl, X = H; or
R_2 = =O, X = halo

Hydroxy, alkylcarbonyloxy or keto phosphonates
R_1 = alkyl
R_2 = OH, O-CO-alkyl, X = H; or
R_2 = OH, or =O, X = halo

Pharmaceutical Composition Suitable for Use with Methods of the Invention

A therapeutic compound as defined above can be formulated into a pharmaceutical composition for use in methods of the invention. A pharmaceutical composition is suitable for treating angina.

A pharmaceutical composition comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and at least one therapeutic compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, or X or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. A pharmaceutically acceptable carrier includes, but is not limited to, physiological saline, ringers, phosphate-buffered saline, and other carriers known in the art. Pharmaceutical compositions can also include additives, for example, stabilizers, antioxidants, colorants, excipients, binders, thickeners, dispersing agents, readsorpotion enhancers, buffers, surfactants, preservatives, emulsifiers, isotonizing agents, and diluents. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and additives can be chosen such that side effects from the pharmaceutical compound are minimized and the performance of the compound is not canceled or inhibited to such an extent that treatment is ineffective.

Methods of preparing pharmaceutical compositions containing a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and at least one therapeutic compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, or X or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof are known to those of skill in the art.

All methods can include the step of bringing the compound of the invention in association with the carrier and additives. The formulations generally are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing the compound of the invention into association with a liquid carrier or a finely divided solid carrier or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product into the desired unit dosage form.

Generally, a solution of a therapeutic compound, for example PLP, may be prepared by simply mixing PLP with a pharmaceutically acceptable solution, for example, buffered aqueous saline solution at a neutral or alkaline pH (because PLP is essentially insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether), at a temperature of at least room temperature and under sterile conditions. In one embodiment, the PLP solution is prepared immediately prior to administration to the mammal. However, if the PLP solution is prepared at a time more than immediately prior to the administration to the mammal, the prepared solution can be stored under sterile, refrigerated conditions. Furthermore, because PLP is light sensitive, the PLP solution can be stored in containers suitable for protecting the PLP solution from the light, such as amber-colored vials or bottles.

A pharmaceutical composition or therapeutic compound can be administered enterally or parenterally. Parenteral administration includes subcutaneous, intramuscular, intradermal, intramammary, intravenous, and other administrative methods known in the art. Enteral administration includes solution, tablets, sustained release capsules, enteric coated capsules, and syrups. Compounds and compositions of the invention can also be administered nasally, sub-lingually, and in suppository form. When administered, the pharmaceutical composition or therapeutic compound should be at or near body temperature.

Methods of Treatment

A physician of ordinary skill can readily determine a subject who may be suffering or is likely to suffer from angina. Regardless of the route of administration selected, the therapeutic compounds of formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, or X or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof can be formulated into pharmaceutically acceptable unit dosage forms by conventional methods known to the pharmaceutical art. An effective but nontoxic quantity of the compound can be employed in treatment.

The therapeutic compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, or X or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof can be administered in enteral unit dosage forms, such as, for example, tablets, sustained-release tablets, enteric coated tablets, capsules, sustained-release capsules, enteric coated capsules, pills, powders, granules, solutions, and the like. They can also be administered parenterally, such as, for example, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intradermally, intramammarally, intravenously, and other administrative methods known in the art. They can further be administered nasally, sub-lingually, or in suppository form.

Although it is possible for a therapeutic compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, or X or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as described above to be administered alone in a unit dosage form, preferably the compound is administered in admixture as a pharmaceutical composition.

The ordinarily skilled physician will readily determine and prescribe a therapeutically effective amount of at least one therapeutic compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, or X or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to treat angina. In so proceeding, the physician could employ relatively low dosages at first, subsequently increasing the dose until a maximum response is obtained. Typically, the particular type of angina, the severity of the symptoms, or the frequency of the attacks, the compound to be administered, the route of administration, and the characteristics of the mammal to be treated, for example, age, sex, and weight, can be considered in determining the effective amount to administer. In one embodiment of the invention, a therapeutic amount is in a range of about 0.1-100 mg/kg of a patient's body weight, in another embodiment, in the range of about 0.5-50 mg/kg of a patient's body weight, per daily dose. The compound can be administered for periods of short or long duration. Although some individual situations can warrant to the contrary, short-term administration, for example, 30 days or less, of doses larger than 25 mg/kg of a patient's body weight is chosen when compared to long-term administration. When long-term administration, for

example, months or years, is utilized, the suggested dose generally should not exceed 25 mg/kg of a patient's body weight.

A therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic compound of formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, IX, or X or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof for treating angina can be administered prior to, concurrently with, or after the onset of an angina attack.

A therapeutic compound of the invention can be administered concurrently with or subsequent to compounds that are already known to be suitable for treating angina. Concurrent administration" and "concurrently administering" as used herein includes administering a therapeutic compound and a known therapy in admixture such as, for example, in a pharmaceutical composition or in solution, or as separate components, such as, for example, separate pharmaceutical compositions or solutions administered consecutively, simultaneously, or at different times but not so distant in time such that the therapeutic compound and the known therapy cannot interact and a lower dosage amount of the active ingredient cannot be administered.

This invention will be further characterized by the following examples. These examples are not meant to limit the scope of the invention, which has been fully set forth in the foregoing description. Variations within the scope of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

EXAMPLES

All reagents used in the following Examples can be purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company (Milwaukee, WI or Allentown, PA).

Example 1: Synthesis of di-t-butyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)hydroxymethylphosphonate

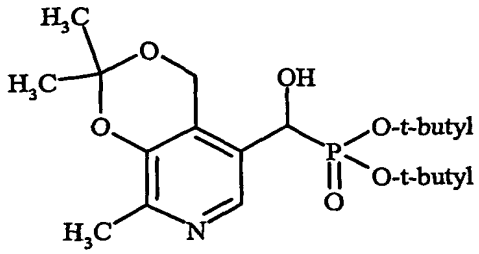
Di-tert-butyl phosphite (16.3 g, 84 mmol) was added to a solution of NaH (3.49 g, 60%, 87.2 mmol) in THF (60 mL) under nitrogen at 0°C. The temperature of the resulting solution was raised to room temperature and the solution stirred for 15 min, then cooled to 0°C again. To this solution, (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methanal (Kortynk *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 29, 574-579 (1964)) (11.41 g, 55.05 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was slowly added then the temperature raised to room temperature again and stirring continued

for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by adding saturated $NaHCO_3$ (40 ml), and diluted with diethyl ether (200 mL). The ether layer was separated, washed with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (40 ml, 5%), then saturated brine (3 x 20 mL). The ether layer was dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and evaporated to give crude product as a colorless solid. This solid was washed with hexane to remove the oil (from the NaH) and unreacted phosphite. The solid was recrystallized from a mixture of diethyl ether : hexane : ethyl acetate (230 mL : 70 mL : 15 mL). The colorless crystal (17.9 g, 81%) were filtered and washed with hexane.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.42 (9H, d), 1.46 (9H, d), 1.51 (6H, d), 2.38 (3H, s), 4.70 (1H, d), 4.89-5.13 (2H, m), 8.11 (1H, s).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 13.43 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:

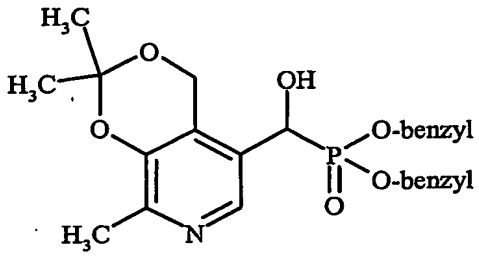


Example 2: Synthesis of dibenzyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)hydroxymethylphosphonate

Dibenzyl phosphite (1.89 g, 9.62 mmol) was mixed with the (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methanal (Kortynk *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 29, 574-579 (1964)) (1.00g, 4.81mmol) and stirred at room temperature for an hour. To this thick syrup was added activated basic alumina (1g). The reaction mixture was then stirred at 80°C for one hour. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (50 mL), and filtered through Celite to remove alumina. The dichloromethane solution was washed with saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (20 mL), then saturated brine (3 x 10 mL). The dichloromethane layer was dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and evaporated to give crude product as a colorless solid. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography, using ether: hexanes (1:2) as eluent to give 1.3 g (58%).

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.30 (3H, s), 1.45 (3H, s), 2.30 (3H, s), 4.86-4.99 (7H, s), 7.18-8.07 (10H, s), 8.08 (1H, s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



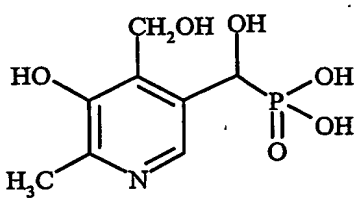
Example 3: Synthesis of (3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)hydroxymethyl phosphonic Acid

The product of Example 1 above, of formula V, (10 g, 24.9 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (80% in water, 100 ml) and heated at 60°C for 1 d. Colorless precipitate was formed, however, the reaction was not complete. Another 50 ml of 80% acetic acid in water was added to the mixture and the mixture stirred at 60°C for another day. The solid was filtered off, washed with cold water, then methanol and dried to give a colorless solid (4.78 g, 77%).

^{1}H NMR (D_2O): 2.47 (3H, s), 4.75-4.79 (2H, m), 5.15-5.19 (1H, d), 7.82 (1H, s).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled D_2O): 14.87 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 4: Synthesis of dibenzyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)fluoromethylphosphonate

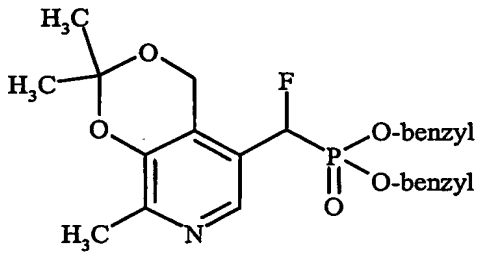
The protected alpha-hydroxy phosphonate from Example 2 above of structure VI (1.0 g, 2.49 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 mL), and the solution cooled to -78°C. To this solution was added diethylaminosulfurtrifluoride

(DAST) (0.8 g, 4.98 mmol). The reaction was stirred at -78°C under nitrogen for 20 minutes then allowed to stand at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (50 ml), and washed with saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (125 mL). The dichloromethane layer was dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and evaporated to give crude fluorophosphonate as a yellow solid. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography, using ethyl acetate: hexanes (2:1) as the eluent to give 600 mg (60%).

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.42 (3H, s), 1.52 (3H, s), 2.40 (3H, s), 4.91-4.97 (6H, m), 5.46-5.61 (1H, dd), 7.23- 7.34 (10H, m), 8.01 (1H, s).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, F-coupled, $CDCl_3$): 16.36-16.08 (d).

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 5: Synthesis of di-t-butyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)fluoromethylphosphonate

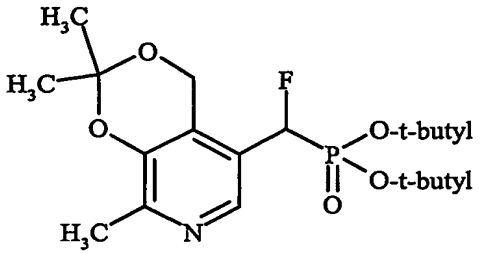
The protected alpha-hydroxy phosphonate from Example 1 of structure V (3 g, 7.55 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (30 mL), and the solution cooled to -78°C. To this solution was added diethylaminosulfurtrifluoride (DAST) (1.22 g, 7.57 mmol). The reaction was stirred at -78°C under nitrogen for 5 minutes, quenched by addition of saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (2 mL) then allowed to warm room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane (50 ml), and washed with saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (2 x 20 mL). The dichloromethane layer was dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and evaporated to give crude fluorophosphonate. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography, using ethyl acetate: hexanes (1:1) as the eluent to give 350 mg (12%).

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.44 (9H, s), 1.46 (9H, s), 1.52 (3H, s), 1.56 (3H,s), 2.41 (3H, s), 4.98-5.14 (2H, m), 5.32-5.52 (1H, dd), 8.03 (1H, s).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, F-coupled, $CDCl_3$): 6.53, 7.24.

^{19}F NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): -202.6, -203.0

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 6: Synthesis of di-t-butyl (3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)fluoromethyl phosphonate

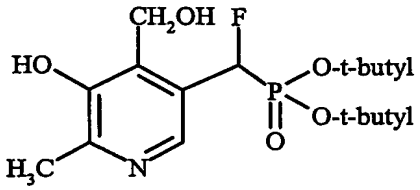
The protected di-t-butyl alpha-fluoro phosphonate from Example 5 of structure IX (3.2 g 7.8 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (80% in water, 50 ml) and heated at 60°C for 24 hours. The pale yellow solid was filtered off, washed with cold water and methanol, and then dried to give a creamy solid (2.21 g, 70%).

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.41 (9H, s), 1.44 (9H, s), 1.49 (3H, s), 1.51 (3H, s), 2.42 (3H, s), 4.99-5.07 (2H, m), 5.33-5.51 (1H, d,d), 8.04 (1H, s).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, F-Coupled, $CDCl_3$): 7.10-7.80 (d).

^{19}F NMR (H, P-Coupled, $CDCl_3$): -203.07 to -202.61 (dd).

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 7: Synthesis of (3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)fluoromethyl phosphonic acid

The protected di-t-butyl alpha-fluoro phosphonate from Example 5 of structure IX (200 mg, 0.5 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (80% in water, 15 ml) and heated at 75°C for 24 hours. The solvent was removed by evaporation on a rotary evaporator

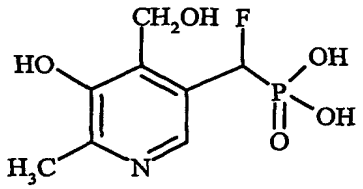
using toluene to codistill the water. The crude product (183 mg) was purified by column chromatography on silica using chloroform:methanol:water (65:35:2) as eluent to give 60 mg (55%).

^{1}H NMR (D_2O): 2.46 (3H, bs), 4.65-4.90 (2H, dd), 5.81-6.01 (1H, dd), 7.74 (1H, bs).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, F-Coupled, $CDCl_3$): 9.3 (d).

^{19}F NMR (H, P-Coupled, $CDCl_3$): -197 to –196 (dd).

This structure can be represented by formula:



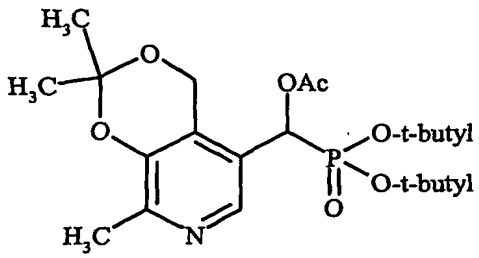
Example 8: Synthesis of di-t-butyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)acetoxymethylphosphonate

The product of Example 1 above, of formula V (1.0 g, 2.49 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL), the solution cooled to -5°C, and pyridine (2 mL) added, followed by acetic anhydride (1mL). The reaction temperature was slowly allowed to reach room temperature. After one hour, the reaction was quenched by adding dilute aqueous hydrochloric acid (10%, 75 mL), and then diluted with dichloromethane (25 mL). After separation of the aqueous layer the methylene chloride layer washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ (2 x 20 mL). The dichloromethane layer was dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and evaporated to give crude alpha acetoxy phosphonate as a colorless solid. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography, using ethyl acetate: hexanes (2:1) as the eluent to give the product in good yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.31 (9H, d), 1.36 (9H, d), 1.49 (6H, d), 2.1 (3H s), 2.38 (3H, s), 5.04 (2H, d), 5.72-5.76 (1H, d), 8.11 (1H, s).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 13.43 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



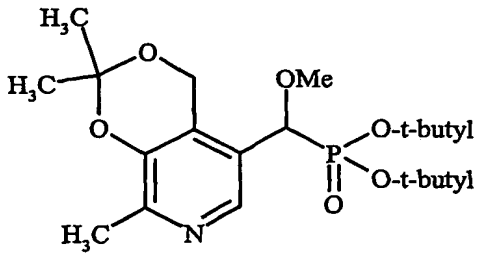
Example 9: Synthesis of di-t-butyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methoxymethylphosphonate

The product of Example 1 above, of formula V (300 mg, 0.75 mmol) was dissolved in 15ml of THF and reaction vessel was purged with N_2 gas. Sodium hydride (21 mg, 0.9 mmol) was added, and the solution stirred for 5 minutes before cooling to 0°C. Methyl iodide (160 mg, 1.1 mmol) was then injected and reaction vessel was gradually allowed to reach room temperature. TLC (ethyl acetate) indicated that the reaction was complete in 3 hours. The solution was diluted with methylene chloride (250 mL), washed with dilute, aqueous HCL (10%, 100 mL), then saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel using ethyl acetate/hexanes (1:1) as the eluent to give 132 mg (32%).

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): 1.41 (18H, s), 1.51 (3H, s), 1.54 (3H, s), 2.40 (3H, s), 3.33 (3H, s), 4.20-4.26 (1H, d), 5.05 (2H, bs), 8.01 (1H, s).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 10.88 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:

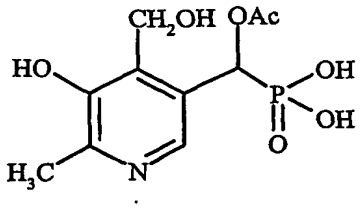


Example 10: Synthesis of (3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)acetoxymethyl phosphonic Acid

The product of Example 8 above, of formula XII, (50 mg, 0.11 mmol) was added to acetic acid (80% in water) and stirred for 24 hours at 60°C. The solvent was removed by evaporation on a rotary evaporator using toluene to codistill the water. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel column using CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/H_2O (65:35:4) as eluent to give 22.8 mg (76%).

^{1}H NMR (D_2O): 2.23 (3H, s), 2.51 (3H, s), 4.6 – 5.1 (2H, m), 6.1 (1H, d), 7.85 (1H, s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



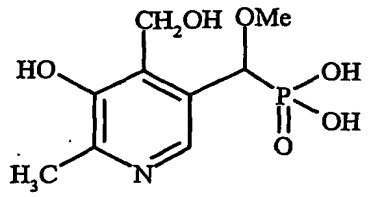
Example 11: Synthesis of (3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methoxymethyl phosphonic Acid

The product of Example 9 above, of formula XIII (132 mg, 0.32 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (80% in water, 25mL) and stirred at 60°C for 24 hours. The solvent was removed by evaporation on a rotary evaporator using toluene to codistill the water. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel column using CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/H_2O (65:35:4) as eluent to give the product in good yield.

^{1}H NMR (D_2O): 2.52 (3H, s), 3.32 (3H, s), 4.47-4.88 (2H, m), 7.87 (1H, s).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, D_2O): 13.31 (s)

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 12: Synthesis of dibenzyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)difluoromethylphosphonate

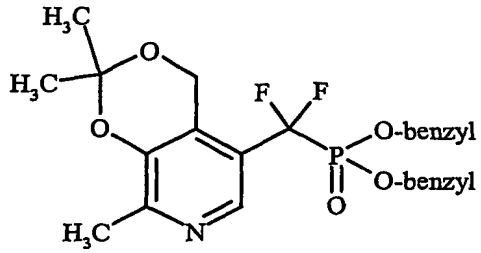
To a solution of dibenzyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methylphosphonate (115 mg, 0.253 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added NaHMDS (1 M, 0.56 mL, 0.56 mmol). The reaction mixture was cooled to-78°C. After 15 minutes, NFSi (237 mg, 0.75 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The temperature of the reaction mixture was slowly warmed to -20°C. The solution was diluted with Et_2O, washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$, water and brine, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated. The crude product was chromatographed on silica using ethyl acetate:hexanes (2:1) as eluent to give the dibenzyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)difluoromethylphosphonate in good yields.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 1.53 (s, 6H), 2.45 (d, 3H), 5.34 (d, 2H), 7.09-7.39 (m, 14H), 8.29 (s,1H).

^{31}P NMR ($CDCl_3$) -2.15 (t).

^{19}F NMR ($CDCl_3$) -105.7 (d).

This structure can be represented by formula:



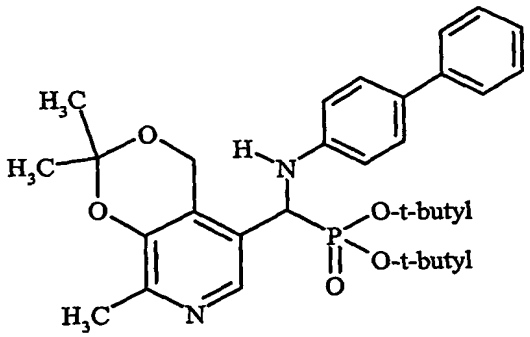
Example 13: Synthesis of di-t-butyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)(4-biphenylamino)methylphosphonate

The (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methanal (Kortynk *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 29, 574-579 (1964)) (424 mg, 2.19 mmol) and 4-aminobiphenyl (360 mg, 2.12 mmol) was refluxed in benzene (20 mL) under nitrogen, using a Dean-Stark trap to remove water, for 15 hours. The crude reaction mixture was evaporated, dissolved in THF (20 mL) and added to a flask containing di-t-butyl phosphite (955 mg, 5.12 mmol) in THF (20 mL) and NaH (270 mg, 57% in oil, 6.41 mmol) and stirred at 0°C for two hours. The solution was diluted with Et_2O, washed with saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (40 mL), brine (20 mL), dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel using hexane:diethyl ether (2:1) to give di-t-butyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)(4-biphenylamino)methylphosphonate in modest yields.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 8.40 (1H, d,), 7.50-7.41 (2H, m), 7.40-7.30 (4H, m), 7.28-7.10 (1H, m), 6.54 (1H, d), 5.24 (1H, dd,), 5.07 (1H, dd,), 4.65 (1H, dd,), 4.44 (1H, dd,), 2.40 (3H, d), 1.58 (3H, s), 1.49 (3H, s), 1.43 (9H, s), 1.41 (9H, s).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 13.1 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



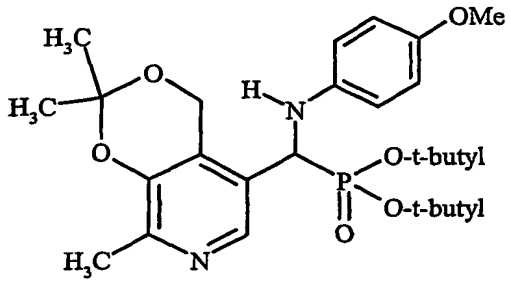
Example 14: Synthesis of di-t-butyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)(4-methoxyphenylamino)methylphosphonate

(α^4,3-O-Isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methanal (Kortynk *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 29, 574-579 (1964)) (2.5 g, 12.1 mmol) and 4-aminoanisole (1.41 g, 11.4 mmol) was refluxed in benzene (100 mL) under nitrogen, using a Dean-Stark trap to remove water, for 15 hours. The reaction mixture was evaporated to give 3.02 g of crude imine. The crude imine (370 mg, 1.19 mmol) was dissolved in THF (20 mL) and added to a flask containing di-t-butyl phosphite (955 mg, 5.1 mmol) in THF (20 mL) and NaH (208 mg, 57% in oil, 4.94 mmol) and stirred at 0°C for two hours and at room temperature for 24 hours. The solution was diluted with Et_2O, washed with saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (40 mL), brine (40 mL), dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel using hexane:diethyl ether (2:1) to give di-t-butyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)(4-methoxyphenylamino)methylphosphonate in modest yields.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 8.09 (1H, d), 6.70-6.60 (2H, m), 6.47-6.36 (2H, m), 5.18 (1H, dd), 4.98 (1H, dd), 4.36-4.20 (2H, m), 3.65 (3H, s), 2.35 (3H, s), 1.54 (3H, s), 1.45 (3H, s), 1.39 (9H, s), 1.38 (9H, s).

^{31}P NMR (decoupled, $CDCl_3$): δ 13.5 ppm.

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 15: Synthesis of di-t-butyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)-3-azabutylphosphonate

(α^4,3-O-Isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methylbromide (Imperalli *et al*, J. Org. Chem., 60, 1891-1894 (1995)) (1.08 g. 4.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (20 ml) was treated with sodium azide (260

mg, 4.0 mmol) at room temperature. After one hour stirring at room temperature, the solution was extracted with diethyl ether (5 x 20 mL). The combined extracts were washed with water (10 mL) , and brine (10 mL) and dried ($MgSO_4$). The solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel using ethyl ether: hexanes (2:1) as eluent to give the azide as a colorless liquid (552mg, 60%).

^{1}H NMR (CDCl3, TMS) 1.57 (s, 6H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 4.23 (s, 2H), 4.86 (s, 2H), 7.96 (s, 1H).

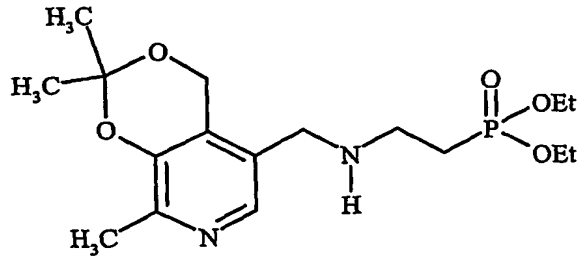
The purified azide (100 mg, 0.4 mmol) was dissolved in 95% ethanol and hydrogenated at 1 atm in presence of Lindlar catalyst (50 mg) for one hour. The catalyst was removed by filtration (Celite), and the solvent removed to give the crude amine. Purification by chromatography on silica gel using CH_2Cl_2:MeOH (5:1) as eluent gave the product (80 mg, 82%) 1HNMR (CD_2Cl_2) 1.53 (s, 6H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 3.72 (s, 2H), 4.91 (s, 2H), 5.31 (s, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H).

The (α^4,3-O-Isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methylamine, from above, (416 mg, 2 mmol) was heated in saturated, aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (10 mL) to 95°C, followed by slow addition of diethyl 2-bromoethylphosphonate (0.09 mL, 0.5mmol) and the reaction stirred at 95°C overnight. The solution is evaporated using toluene to codistill the water. The crude product is triturated with ethyl acetate to dissolve the crude organic product. Chromatography on silica gel using methylene chloride:methanol:hexanes (5:1:5) gave 76 mg (41%).

^{1}Hnmr ($CDCl_3$, TMS) 1.27 (t, 6H), 1.51 (s, 6H), 1.91 (t, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.85 (t, 2H), 3.62 (s, 2H), 4.03 (m, 4H), 4.91 (s, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 31.00 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



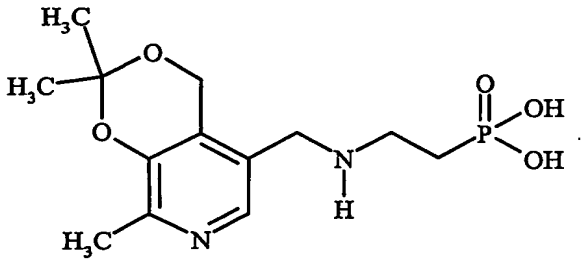
Example 16: Synthesis of (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)-3-azabutylphosphonic acid

The product of Example 15, of formula XIX (280 mg, 0.75 mmol) was stirred in a mixture of acetonitile (6 mL) and trimethylsilylbromide (TMSBr) (574 mg, 3.75 mmol) overnight at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:water (65:35:6) giving 188 mg (91%).

^{1}H NMR (D_2O) 1.65 (s, 6H), 2.02 (m,2H), 2.42 (s,3H), 3.40 (m, 2H), 4.24 (s, 2H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 8.11 (s, 1H).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, D_2O): 18.90 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



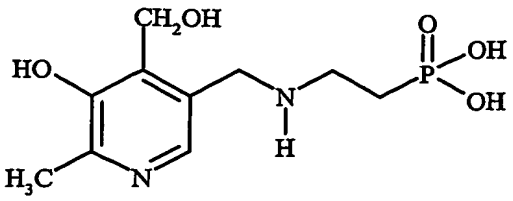
Example 17: Synthesis of (3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)-3-azabutylphosphonic acid

The product of Example 16, of formula XX (168 mg, 0.53 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (80% in water, 10 mL) and heated to 60°C for 5 hours. The solvent was removed by evaporation using toluene to codistill the water. The crude product was purified by chromatography on C-18 reverse phase silica gel using methanol:water (4:1) as eluent to give 57 mg (39%).

^{1}H NMR (D_2O) 2.05 (m, 2H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 3.38 (m, 2H), 4.42 (s, 2H), 4.96 (s, 2H), 7.87(s, 1H).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, D_2O): 18.90 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



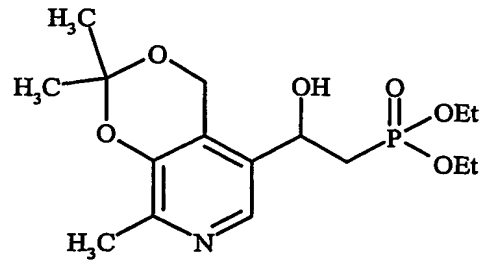
Example 18: Synthesis of diethyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)-2-hydroxyethylphosphonate

To a solution of diethyl methyl phosphite (0.29 mL, 2 mmol) in THF (20mL) was added BuLi (2.5 M in hexane, 0.88 mL, 2.2 mmol), followed by (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methanal (Kortynk *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 29, 574-579 (1964)) (414 mg, 2 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred at -78°C for two hours. The solution was evaporated, dissolved in dichloromethane (50 mL), washed with saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$, dried ($MgSO_4$), evaporated and purified by chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:hexane (1:2) as eluent to give 625 mg (87%).

^1H NMR($CDCl_3$, TMS) 1.33 (m, 6H), 1.54 (s, 6H), 2.20 (m, 2H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 4.12 (m, 4H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 5.04 (t, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 29.03 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 19: Synthesis of diethyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)-2acetoxyethylphosphonate

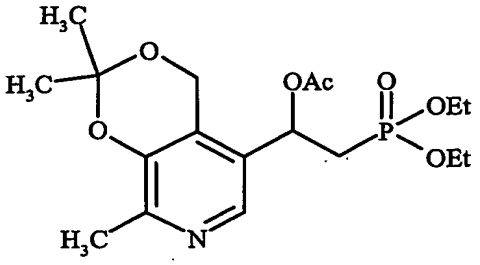
The product of Example 18, of structure XXII (300 mg, 0.84 mmol) was acetylated in pyridine (0.5 mL) and acetic anhydride (0.25 mL) at 0°C for 5 minutes followed by 3 hours at room temperature. The solvent was removed by evaporation using

toluene to codistill the solvents and the crude product was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 mL). This was washed with dilute HCl (10%, 5 mL), then saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated. Chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:hexane (1:1) gave 258 mg (71%).

^1H NMR($CDCl_3$, TMS) 1.21 (m, 6H), 1.54 (s, 6H), 2.03 (s,3H), 3.97 (m , 4H), 5.07 (dd, 2H), 5.83 (dd, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 25.01 (s).

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 20: Synthesis of diethyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)-2-hydroxy-1,1-difluoroethylphosphonate

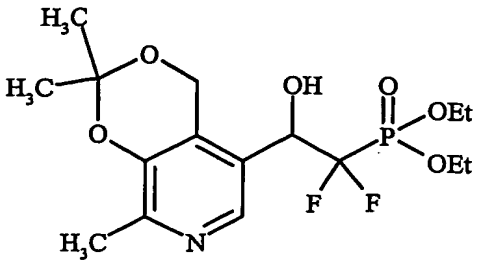
To a solution of lithiumdiisopropylamide (LDA) (2.0 M, 1 mL, 2 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added BuLi (0.5 M, 0.2 mL, 0.1mmol). The mixture was cooled to -40°C followed by the addition of diethyl difluoromethyl phosphonate (0.32 mL, 2 mmol) and the reaction mixture stirred at this temperature for 30 minutes. The solution was cooled to -78°C and (α^4,3-O-Isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methanal (Kortynk *et al.*, J. Org. Chem., 29, 574-579 (1964)) (414 mg, 2 mmol) added in THF (2 mL). The solution was allowed to come to room temperature and stirred overnight. The solvent was evaporated, the residue dissolved in dichloromethane (20 mL), washed with saturated, aqueous $NaHCO_3$, dried ($MgSO_4$), and evaporated. Purification by chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate:hexane (2:1) gave 528 mg (67%)

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, TMS) 1.35 (t, 3H), 1.38 (t, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s,3H), 4.29 (m, 4H), 4.96 (dd , 3H), 8.09 (s, 1H).

^{19}F NMR ($CDCl_3$) -125.99 (ddd), -114.55 (ddd).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 7.22 (dd).

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 21: Synthesis of diethyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)-2-oxo-1,1-difluoroethylphosphonate

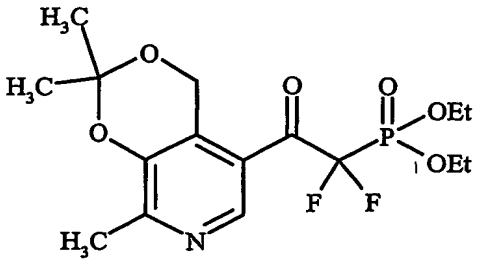
The product of Example 20, of structure XXIV, (420 mg, 1.06 mmol) was dissolved in toluene (50 mL) and MnO_2 (651 mg, 636 mmol) added. The mixture was heated to 50°C and stirred overnight. The solution was cooled, filtered (Celite) and the solvent evaporated to give the crude product. Purification by chromatography on silica gel ethyl acetate (1:2) gave 201 mg (48%).

^{1}H nmr ($CDCl_3$, TMS) 1.39 (q, 6H), 1.56 (d, 6H), 2.51 (s,3H), 4.34 (m, 4H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 8.88 (s, 1H).

^{19}F NMR ($CDCl_3$) -109.86 (d).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 3.96 (t).

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 22: Synthesis of diethyl (3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)-2-hydroxy-1,1-difluoroethylphosphonate

The product of Example 20, of structure XXIV (489 mg, 1.26 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (80% in water, 20 mL) and heated at 80°C for 6 hours. The solvent was removed by evaporation by codistilling with toluene to remove last

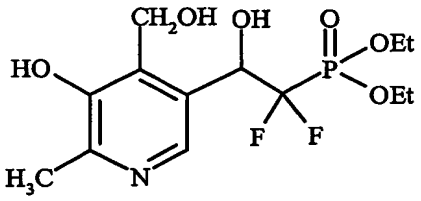
traces of acetic acid. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:hexane (5:1:5) as eluent to give 171 mg (38%).

^{1}H NMR (CD_3OD) 1.32 (t, 3H), 1.37 (t, 3H), 2.43 (s,3H), 4.30 (m , 4H), 4.93 (dd, 2H), 5.39 (m, 2H), 8.07 (s, 1H).

^{19}F NMR (CD_3OD) -125.55 (dd), -115.77 (dd).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, MeOD): 7.82 (dd).

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 23: Synthesis of diethyl (3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)-2-oxo-1,1-difluoroethylphosphonate

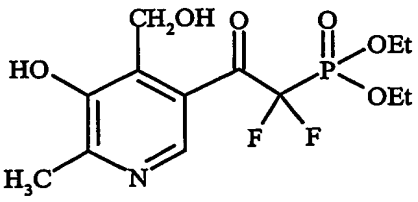
The product of Example 21, of structure XXV (198 mg, 0.51 mmol) was dissolved in acetic acid (80% in water, 20 mL) and heated at 80°C for 6 hours. The solvent was removed by evaporation by codistilling with toluene to remove last traces of acetic acid. The crude product was purified by chromatography on silica gel using dichloromethane:methanol:hexane (5:1:5) as eluent to give 25 mg (14%).

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$, TMS) 1.38 (m, 6H), 2.37 (s,3H), 4.33 (m, 4H), 4.92 (s, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H).

^{19}F ($CDCl_3$) -118.32 (d).

^{31}P NMR (H-decoupled, $CDCl_3$): 5.90 (t).

This structure can be represented by formula:



Example 24: Synthesis of diethyl (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-2-methyl-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-5-pyridylmethyl)malonate

To a solution of diethyl malonate (0.76 mL, 798 mg, 4.98 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (THF) (5 mL) was added LDA (5 M, 1 mL, 5.0 mmol) and stirred at 0°C for 5 minutes. (α^4,3-O-isopropylidene-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethyl-2-methyl-5-pyridyl)methylbromide (Imperalli *et al*, J. Org. Chem., 60, 1891-1894 (1995)) (1.36 g, 5.0 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added. The reaction was stirred for 2 hours at 0°C. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dissolved in Et_2O. This was washed with water, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to give the crude product. Purification of the crude mixture by chromatography on silica gel column using diethyl ether:hexane (1:1) gave the malonate derivative 769 mg (44%).
^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, TMS) 1.23 (t, 6H), 1.54 (s, 6H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 3.04 (d, 2H), 3.63 (t, 1H), 4.18 (q, 4H), 4.86 (s, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H).

Example 25: Treatment of Stress-induced angina with P5P

Patients with a history of exercise induced angina were taking P5P either before or after the onset of angina. Several measures can be used to test the effectiveness of P5P for the treatment of angina including the time to onset of angina, exercise duration, time to 1mm ST depression, and patient pain evaluation. Other experiments that could be used to test the compound include the canine model of myocardial ischemia, the canine model of exertional dysfunction, or the isolated perfused rate heart model of low flow ischemia.

Example 26: Effect of P5P on glucose oxidation rates or cardiac function

Study Design

The goal was to determine if P5P altered glucose oxidation rates or cardiac function in the isolated non-ischemic working rat heart model. This was achieved by subjecting rat hearts to 60 minutes of aerobic perfusion. P5P was added about 5 minutes into the aerobic period and the effects of P5P on glucose metabolism was determined during the aerobic period. Saline control, DCA (dichloroacetic acid) positive control, P5P were tested, with six patients in each group.

Isolated Rat Heart Model

Rat hearts were cannulated for isolated working heart perfusions as described previously (Lopaschuk et al., J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1993 Jan;264(1):135-44).

In brief, male Sprague-Dawley rats (0.3-0.35 kg) were anesthetized with pentobarbital sodium (60 mg/ kg i. p.). The hearts were quickly excised, the aorta was cannulated, and a retrograde perfusion at 37°C was initiated at a hydrostatic pressure of 60 mm Hg. Hearts were trimmed of excess tissue, and the pulmonary artery and the opening to the left atrium were then cannulated. After 15 min of Langendorff perfusion, hearts were switched to the working mode by clamping the aortic inflow line from the Langendorff reservoir and opening the left atrial inflow line. The perfusate was delivered from an oxygenator into the left atrium at a constant preload pressure of 11 mm Hg. The perfusate was ejected from spontaneously beating hearts into a compliance chamber (containing 1 ml of air) and into the aortic outflow line. The afterload was set at a hydrostatic pressure of 80 mm Hg.

All working hearts were perfused with Krebs-Henseleit solution containing calcium (2.5 mmol/ L), glucose (5.5 mmol/ L), 3% bovine serum albumin (fatty acid free, Sigma), and with palmitate (0.4 mmol/ L). The perfusate was recirculated, and the pH was adjusted to 7.4 by bubbling with a mixture containing 95% O_2 and 5% CO_2. Spontaneously beating hearts were used in all perfusions, heart rate and aortic pressure were measured with a Biopac Systems Inc. blood pressure transducer connected to the aortic outflow line. Cardiac output and aortic flow were measured with Transonic T206 ultrasonic flow probes in the preload and afterload lines, respectively. Coronary flow was calculated as the difference between cardiac output and aortic flow.

Measurement of Glucose Oxidation:

Glucose oxidation was measured by perfusing the hearts with [^{14}C] glucose. The total myocardial ^3H_2O production and $^{14}CO_2$ production were determined at 10-min intervals from the 60-minute aerobic period. Glucose oxidation rates were determined by quantitative measurement of $^{14}CO_2$ production as described previously. An imbalance between glycolysis and glucose oxidation can explain the detrimental effects of high levels of fatty acids during aerobic reperfusion of

ischemic hearts. Lopaschaulk, et al., J Pharmacol Exp Ther. 1993; 264: 135-144.).

Results Glucose Oxidation:

As shown in Figure 1 DCA (positive control) resulted in a significant increase in glucose oxidation rates as compared to control (2422 ± 140 vs. 1580 ± 183, respectively, p=0.001). As well, P5P was able to show a significant increase in glucose oxidation rates when compared to the control (2253 ± 230 vs. 1580 ± 183, respectively, p=0.045).

Therapies that reduce fatty acid oxidation and increase glucose oxidation have been shown to have a clear clinical benefit to patients with either stable angina or unstable angina, without any undesirable hemodynamic effects. (Wolff et al. "Metabolic approaches to the treatment of ischemic heart disease: The clinicians' perspective" Heart Failure Review, 2002, 7:187-203.) Clinical trials with partial fatty acid oxidation inhibitors have showed that the shift in substrate oxidation has antianginal action. A shift from fatty acid oxidation to glucose oxidation leads to a reduced gluconeogenesis and improved economy of cardiac work (Rupp et al. "The use of partial fatty acid oxidation inhibitors for metabolic therapy of angina pectoris and heart failure." Herz 1001 Nov;27(7):621-36.). Clinical trials have also shown that agents, which increase glucose oxidation, either alone or in combination with a Ca+2 channel antagonist or a beta-adrenergic receptor antagonist, have demonstrated reduced symptoms of exercise-induced angina (unstable angina). (W.C. Stanley "Partial fatty acid oxidation inhibitors for stable angina." Expert Opinions Investigational drugs, 2002 May; 11(5):615-629.)

Because P5P increases the rate of glucose oxidation in working hearts, it is likely to have a beneficial effect on angina, both stable and unstable.

Although embodiments of the invention have been described above, it is not limited thereto, and it will be apparent to persons skilled in the art that numerous modifications and variations form part of the present invention insofar as they do not depart from the spirit, nature and scope of the claimed and described invention.